

**SORE MUSCLES**

Prevent soreness and lameness when enjoying out-of-door sports, by using



**MINARD'S LINIMENT**

**CUTICURA HEALS BOY'S ITCHING RASH**

Intense Itching and Burning Made Him Scratch. Skin Was Very Sore. He Would Lie Awake Fretting. Healed in One Month by Cuticura.

"When about one year old our boy's body began to be covered with a form of pimples which developed into a rash. It caused him a great deal of intense burning and itching which made him scratch and his clothing seemed to aggravate the breaking out. The skin was very sore, and he would lie awake nights fretting. His body was bare of skin in some places."

"I then purchased Cuticura Soap and Ointment. There was a great gain from the first application, and in a month he was healed." (Signed) Arthur W. Baglin, 44 Fairview St., Hartford, Conn.

A little care, a little patience, the use of Cuticura Soap and no other on the skin for every-day toilet purposes, with touches of Cuticura Ointment, now and then, to any pimples, rashes, redness, roughness or dandruff often means a clear, healthy skin, clean scalp and good hair through life.

For Free Sample Each by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold everywhere.

**HE LET THE BULLET STAY.**

How Garibaldi's Leg Was Saved and His Health Restored.

Half a century ago it was the belief of most surgeons that bullets lodged in any part of the body should be probed for and "extracted at all hazards." The modern surgeon, who is able to locate bullets with mathematical accuracy with the X-ray, often allows the bullet to remain where it has lodged unless there is some very special reason for digging it out. And results prove the wisdom of the modern surgeon's attitude.

It is an interesting bit of history that a famous Russian surgeon advocated and practiced the conservative method of letting impacted bullets alone more than fifty years ago and by this method undoubtedly saved the life of the Italian patriot Garibaldi. The great soldier, wounded in the right leg and captured at the battle of Aspromonte, was placed under the care of several European surgeons, who tried unsuccessfully to remove the bullet.

At that time the Russian surgeon Pirogov was stopping in Heidelberg, and the Russian students at that university raised the sum of 1,000 francs to induce the surgeon to examine Garibaldi. Pirogov refused the fee, but he visited the patient, examined his wound and, contrary to the opinions of all the other surgeons, advised letting the bullet alone. He suggested removal to a dry climate with plenty of fresh air and sunshine. The soldier took his advice, moved into a dry climate and recovered.—Exchange.

**Paper Windows.** In the early days of the American colonies greased paper was used in the windows in the absence of glass, and candles were in use up to 1750, when lamps of whale oil were first used.

**Total Cost.** "So you bought that car from Baxter. What did it cost you?" "A thousand and all the respect I had for Baxter as a truth teller."—Boston Transcript.

**The Strange Part.** Hardup—You see this half dollar? "Yes. Why? Is there anything extraordinary about it?" Hardup—Rather! It's mine!

**CUNARDERS WILL BE BUILT HERE**

Harlow & Hollingsworth of Delaware Awarded Contract

TOTALS MORE THAN \$13,000,000

First Time Two Companies Have Placed Orders in America

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 20.—Contracts for steamships to cost more than \$13,000,000 have been awarded the Harlow & Hollingsworth corporation of this city by the Cunard line and the United Fruit company, it is announced here. It is the first time either concern has placed contracts with an American shipyard, it is stated.

The vessels to be built for the Cunard line are to be freighters of 15,000 tons capacity and those of the United Fruit company will be designed for both passenger and freight and will be especially adapted to tropical and South American trade. The Cunard contract will be sublet to subsidiaries of the Harlow & Hollingsworth corporation.

**AMERICAN MACHINES FOUND TO BE BETTER**

Enormous Quantities Have Been Carried Into Great Britain, France and Other Countries Engaged in War.

London, Feb. 20.—The use of machinery, particularly American machinery, in place of hand labor, is being widely discussed as one of the large problems to be met with after the war. Under the stress of war enormous quantities of American machinery have been brought into England, France and other countries at war, for manufacturing harness, shoes, guns, shells and the whole range of war requirements. At Havre the Belgian government factory, employing 12,000 workmen, has 90 per cent American machinery. Going through these works an Associated Press representative noted at every hand the machinery bearing the marks of firms at Bridgeport, Providence, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and many other points. The harness factory, for turning out cavalry and artillery supplies, was entirely equipped with American machinery.

The manager of the works said English machinery was good only on the huge, ponderous machines, but that American machinery was practically alone in the field on fine automatic work replacing the dexterity of handwork. He estimated that the heavy English and French machines, chiefly in the foundries and machine shops, were under 10 per cent of the plant, all the rest being American. Some of the American machines were pointed out as having an ingenuity almost human. One of them, used in polishing the discs of shells, employed a magnetic current to hold the discs firmly while the emery wheels did the polishing. To the Belgian worker this was little short of magic, as he had always held the discs in his hand, while now the touching of a button gripped the discs until the work was done. There is the same influx of these labor-saving machines all over England, France and unoccupied Belgium, and in fact all over allied Europe.

Besides doing the war work of all kinds, this new use of machinery has opened the eyes of producers as to what machinery could do for increasing British production when normal conditions are restored. It has been argued as one of the chief weapons to combat the revival of German manufacturers and another "Made in Germany" campaign. One expert has shown that most of the factories in England were equipped in the days of steam and have taken no account of electricity as a new motive power. He figures out that this old-time equipment cannot possibly compete with American and German production. This view is widely held, and besides the American machinery is already here furnishing its own argument in the war work.

At the recent labor congress at Manchester the delegates referred to this new use of machinery as one of the chief after-the-war problems, as it would limit and compete with the hand labor of men returning from the army to civil

**FAMILY DOCTOR'S GOOD ADVICE**

To Go On Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Because They Did Her Good

ROCHESTER, JAN. 14th, 1915. "I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I had frequent dizzy spells and became greatly run down. A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve, and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'."

I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches—'try Fruit-a-tives' and you will get well'. CORINE GAUDREAU. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ogdensburg, N.Y.

**RID STOMACH OF GASES, SOURNESS, AND INDIGESTION**

"Pape's Diapepsin" Relieves Stomach Distress in Five Minutes

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain, unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its quick relief in indigestion, dyspepsia and gastritis when caused by acidity has made it famous the world over.

Keep this wonderful stomach sweetener in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any drug store, and then, if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eruptions of acid and undigested food—remember, as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach it helps to neutralize the excessive acidity, then all the stomach distress caused by it disappears. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming such stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

occupations. But while recognizing it as a danger, they appeared to accept the increased use of machinery, particularly American machinery, as one of the assured facts brought out by the war. One of the resolutions passed called on the government to give special attention to the needs of workmen resulting from this new and enlarged competition from machinery.

**KEEPS UP FIGHT FOR AN INQUIRY INTO NEWSPAPERS**

Congressman Moore, to Relight of Pacifists, Reiterates Charges of British Subsidy.

Washington, Feb. 20.—In another futile effort yesterday to obtain consideration of his resolution to investigate charges that twenty-five American newspapers had been subsidized by English money, to drag this country into war with Germany, Representative Moore gave the House a busy and noisy half hour. He thundered that his resolution should be adopted, defied one Washington newspaper to show why the tone of its editorials regarding the war had changed, charged Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin with uttering a "deliberate falsehood" about him, and then, defeat being apparent, shouted that he would continue his fight "to-day," and "the next day."

Pacifists applauded Mr. Moore's remarks loudly.

**LOW FIRE LOSS.**

In National Forests During 1916—It Was \$162,385.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—A loss to the government of \$162,385 in timber, forage and young growth was caused by fires on the national forests in 1916, according to statistics compiled by the forest service. Although there was more than the average number of fires, the loss is the smallest that has been sustained from fires since the national forests were established. A favorable season in the regions where the most severe damage is usually sustained is given as the chief reason for the relatively small loss.

A total of 299,377 acres of government land was burned over. In addition to this, the fires covered 123,160 acres of privately owned land in the national forests, where timber valued at \$36,214 was consumed. About 44 per cent of the total area burned was located in the national forests of Arkansas and Florida.

Of the 5,655 fires which occurred, 4,133, or 73 per cent, were confined to areas of less than ten acres. Many of these small fires, according to the forest service, might have developed into serious conflagrations had they not been extinguished in their incipency.

The average cost of fighting each fire was approximately half that of former years. Lightning was the chief cause of the fires and was responsible for 23 per cent of all those which occurred. The cause of 18 per cent were unknown, while careless campers started 17 per cent. There was a slight increase in the fires of incendiary origin, as well as those started by sparks from locomotives. With the exception of those caused by lightning, all the fires were due to human agencies. One fire in Idaho, which burned 600,000 feet of timber, was caused by the carelessness of a ten-year-old boy.

The season was one of particular severity in the southwest, as well as parts of Colorado and Wyoming, where local weather conditions created at times a grave situation. In Wyoming heavy loss was caused by fires which started in inaccessible places and which the rangers were unable to reach for several days because of the lack of trails.

**Lost on the Mountain Side**

By ETHEL HOLMES

"Anything for me today, Sam?" asked a girl of a rural postman trudging along a road in Tennessee.

"Yes; I reckon I got one for you, Susie," said the man, looking over a bundle of letters he carried in his hand. Not finding it, he dived down into his bag and pulled out its contents, which he examined carefully.

"Well, now, that knocks me out," he said, with a troubled and puzzled expression on his face. "When I sorted the letters for my route at the post-office I sure saw one for you."

"And it's gone?" cried the girl in a frightened tone.

"Till I look 'em over again," he examined every letter again and with the same result as before. He scratched his head in thought.

"I stopped at the tavern for something to warm me and threw my bag down on a chair."

"Oh, Sam! Was there any one in the room with you?"

"Let me see. There was a lean, hungry-looking man in spectacles."

"And a red beard?"

"Pears to me he had a red beard." The girl turned and ran away from the postman, who followed her with his eyes till she was out of sight.

Susie Barker, the girl in question, ran till she came to the tavern. There she stopped and asked the landlord which way the man with a red beard had gone. He had departed immediately after the postman had gone in the direction of the Cumberland plateau, the base of which was but a mile distant. Susie set out at a run, but she could not keep such a pace and soon settled into a hurried walk. A short distance from the foothills she saw the man she was after ascending the hill. She knew the trails leading up to the plateau and struck into one that was shorter than that the man was taking. She had not gone far before the two paths crossed. Sitting down on a stone, she waited for him to come to her.

"Howdy," she said to the stranger when he came up.

"Howdy," replied the man, scrutinizing the girl. "Ye're not lost, are ye?"

"Well, I dunno. I come up hyer to find a gal I know, and I thort she lived purty nigh this place, but I don't find her somehow. I ain't used to these mountings. I never come up this way."

She looked exhausted and troubled. She was very plainly dressed, but was rather comely for a rough country girl.

"Is there anything I can do for you?" he asked.

"Nothin', unless you can put me on the track to find my friend I'm lookin' for. But maybe you're a stranger in these parts yerself."

The man looked uneasy. He had good reason to shake the girl, but did not exactly know how to go about it.

"You're right there. I don't see how I can help you, since I'm not familiar with the country about here."

The girl looked about her with troubled glances. The man started to go on.

"Ye'r not goin' to leave a pore gal out hyer on this lonely hillside, air ye?" she said, looking at him reproachfully.

"I don't see how I can help it," said the man. "I don't know where you want to go, and I've got to get on myself."

"D'y' mind my goin' on with ye?" she asked pitifully.

"Well, I don't see how I can do that," was the reply, "seem' that I'll have to walk a great deal faster than you can."

"Try me."

The man looked perplexed. He couldn't very well leave a girl who was lost on the mountain side, and in the business in which he was engaged she would be an obstacle to him. Indeed, he could not very well accomplish it without getting rid of her.

"I haven't time to bother with you," he said crabbedly. "All you got to do is to go down the mountain and you'll find plenty of persons to tell you how to get home."

With that he started on, but, hearing a sob, turned and saw the girl with her hands to her face, shaking convulsively.

There is no weapon so powerful as a woman's tears. The man turned and went back to the girl. He did not get away from her for an hour. First he spent a good deal of time soothing her. Then she told him that she had sprained her ankle and could not walk. Finally footsteps were heard coming from above, and a young man appeared on the trail. He started on seeing the girl and the man.

"I reckon," said the girl to the man with the red beard, "that this fellow will take me down. Much obliged to you all the same."

The man addressed looked the other over and without a word started up the trail. The two watched him till he was out of sight, then the girl threw her arm around the newcomer.

"He's got the letter you wrote me. I reckoned it had the way to find you laid down purty clear, hadn't it?"

"Yes, it had."

"He tuk it from the postman. I followed him and have been delayin' him hyer, hopin' to find some way to warn you."

"Well, he'll get the still, but he won't get me."

Clasped in each other's arms, they rejoiced that the delay she had caused had saved him from arrest and perhaps a term of imprisonment.

"Better give up makin' whisky, Ben," she said.

"I'll do it for your sake."

Thomas J. Miller, who died at his home in West Brattleboro Feb. 7, was a veteran of the Civil war, having served with Co. B, 16th Vermont volunteers, and taking part in the battle of Gettysburg. At one time he was superintendent of the stock farm of Lyman F. Pattee of West Brattleboro and it was while there, Feb. 10, 1904, that his left hand and arm were so badly injured by the kick of a horse that amputation was necessary.

**CHILDREN HATE PILLS, CALOMEL AND CASTOR OIL**

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Give "California Syrup of Figs"

Look back at your childhood days. Remember the "dose" mother insisted on—castor oil, calomel, cathartics. How you hated them, how you fought against taking them.

With our children it's different. Mothers who cling to the old form of physic simply don't realize what they do. The children's revolt is well-founded. Their tender little "insides" are injured by them.

If your child's stomach, liver and bowels need cleansing, give only the delicious "California Syrup of Figs." It's action is positive, but gentle. Millions of mothers keep this harmless "fruit laxative" handy; they know children love to take it; that it never fails to clean the liver and bowels and sweeten the stomach, and that a teaspoonful given today saves a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on each bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. See that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

**FLETCHER IN MEXICO CITY.**

New American Ambassador Given Every Courtesy on Journey South.

Mexico City, Feb. 20.—The American ambassador, Henry P. Fletcher, arrived here Saturday night. He was met by officials from the Mexican foreign office, members of General Carranza's staff and a big delegation of government officials.

In discussing the year's development of the flotation process J. M. Callow of Salt Lake City declared that the results obtained by pneumatic flotation on all classes of ores establish the advantages

**BRITISH TO MAKE A BIG CUT IN IMPORTS**

New Restrictions Will Affect Allies and Dominions—Steps to Be Announced Thursday.

London, Feb. 20.—Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, stated in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that the British government had decided upon very drastic restrictions on imports. The new measures, he added, would affect the allies of Great Britain and the British dominions. A statement regarding the steps to be taken, he said, would be made on Thursday.

This statement was to have been made by Premier Lloyd George yesterday, but the delivery of his speech was postponed because of unexpected delay in the completion of necessary negotiations with the dominion and allied and neutral countries.

**CONSERVING PHOSPHATED ROCK.**

Means Toward That End Were Discussed by Mining Engineers.

New York, Feb. 20.—Means for conserving the country's phosphate rock deposits, the latest developments in flotation and the commercial use of potash as a blast furnace by-product were discussed by the American Institute of Mining Engineers in their session here today.

The cream of the phosphate rock production of the country, according to Dr. W. C. Phalen, of the United States bureau of mines, has been wastefully depleted because of a preference shown for European exporting to the detriment of American fertilizer manufacturers.

Phosphate rock deposits are now found in nine different states and Dr. Phalen stated that the exportation of high-grade rock during the past 10 years averaged close to half of the country's output.

In discussing the year's development of the flotation process J. M. Callow of Salt Lake City declared that the results obtained by pneumatic flotation on all classes of ores establish the advantages

of this method over the so-called agitation process. The experiments of many of the leading copper companies of the West were cited by Mr. Callow as indicative of the success of flotation processes.

Many of the leading industrial and mining companies of this country are united this week in contributing the intimate results of experiments which have proved profitable in the past year. A striking example of this was shown in a detailed explanation by R. J. Wysor of the Bethlehem steel company, of the marketing of potash as a by-product from the blast furnace.

The institute's annual dinner will be held to-night, at which Pres. L. D. Rickerts will act as toastmaster. The dinner is in honor of Herbert C. Hoover, a vice-president of the institute and distinguished during the past two years as head of the Belgian relief commission.

**WOMEN! IT'S MAGIC! CORNS SHRIVEL AND LIFT OUT—NO PAIN!**

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of a magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes, immediately, all soreness disappears, and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. It is a compound made from ether, says a well-known druggist here, and the genuine has a yellow label.—Adv.

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